SENATOR MORGAN CONCEDES MINISTER RODRIGUEZ'S POINTS.

AN AMENDMENT OFFERED TO MEET THE PROTEST OF THE GREATER CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLIC-THE MEASURE ATTACKED

BY SENATOR DANIEL [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 26 .- Senator Morgan, after three or four days of reflection, seems disposed to reconsider the rather caustic criticisms which passed last Friday on the protest entered Senor Rodriguez, the representative of the Greater Republic of Central America, against the pending Nicaragua Canal bill. Last week the Alabama Senator declared Senor Rodriguez's contentions unwarranted and his authority to fle them more than questionable. To-day he offered some amendments to the Canal bill which seem virtually to concede the points made by the Central American envoy. The pending measure is to be modified so as to alow 5 per cent of the new issue of canal securities under the guarantee of the United States to go to the Government of Nicaragua in satisfaction of its rights under the canal concession; and the distinct proviso is added that nothing in the Morgan bill shall be construed to invalidate the terms of the existing agreement between the Republic of Nicaragua and the canal company. The fortunes of the measure will doubtless be improved by these modifications; but its prospect of becoming law at this session is nevertheless decidedly distant.

Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, one of the Democratic members of the Foreign Relations Committee, delivered an elaborate attack on the bill at today's session of the Senate. A vote is not likely to be secured for a week or two to come.

Mr. Daniel expressed the opinion that the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Turpie) by his speech had practically killed this bill, and that Minister Rodriguez had exposed its corpse in the public morgue. Nevertheless the corpse seemed to refuse to admit that it was dead, and he proposed to offer evidence on that point. The Senator from Virginia then proceeded to attack with some bitterness the points raised by Mr. Morgan on behalf of the Maritime Capal Company.

Most of the Senators had by this time retired to the cloak rooms or the restaurant, and a call of the Senate was demanded to establish the fact that a quorum was present. This being demonstrated and the demonstration fading away almost as soon as it was made apparent, Mr. Daniel resumed his address. He argued that the United States could not proffer a contract and claim under it and say at the same had practically killed this bill, and that Minis-

Mr. Daniel resumed his address. He argued that the United States could not proffer a contract and claim urder it and say at the same time that it would ignore its provisions. "In no case." said the contract, "shall the present cession be transferrible to foreign governments or to foreign public Powers." However the bill might try to "whip the devil round the stump," it was its avowed purpose, its open and acknowledged purpose, to transfer the canal to the Government of the United States, in plain and palpable violation of the contract.

As to the benefits to be derived from the project, Mr. Daniel thought it by no means certain that it would be a commercial benefit to the United States. It would divert trade and traffic from the great belt of Central States and would send it southward and beyond the limits of the United States. And it was a grave question whether this might not be a menace far outweighing any benefits that might be secured. The bill, Mr. Daniel declared, was in fraud of the contract, as under it the United States would become the monopolistic owner of the concession.

of the concession.

At the close of Mr. Daniel's speech the Senate at 5:25 o'clock went into executive session, and shortly afterward adjourned until to-mor-

A PACIFIC CABLE HEARING.

BREEZY TALK FROM GENERAL WAGER SWAYNE.

THE NEW-JERSEY COMPANY IS CONTROLLED

HEWITT EULOGIZED.

Washington, Jan. 26 .- General Wager Swayne, of New-York, eulogized his fellow-townsman, Abram S. Hewitt, before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to-day, and in vigorous language replied to the strictures made by of which General Swayne is president. General Swayne's utterances furnished probably the concluding chapter in a series of hearings which the committee has given to the representatives of the rival Pacific cable companies now competing for

recognition by the Government. Company of New-York, and when he appeared before the committee last week he asserted that the rival company, of which General Swayne is president, and which is known as the Pacific Cable Company of New-Jersey, was largely controlled by British influences. This morning another hearing was given to General Swayne, in which he pointedly denied much that Mr. Scrymser had said, and gave to the committee in addition some insight into cable itters generally. After analyzing the two bills directed the attention of the committee to the "persistent calumny that had followed this company (the New-Jersey company) with reference to British influences," and he read from Mr. Ser mser's testimony where Lord Sallsbury on one occasion had telegraphed to the British Minister in Japan to prevent American cable companies from securing any advantages there. General Swayne said he could not contradict this statement. He had no access to the private correspondence between the English Foreign Office and the English Minister in Japan. No man, he asserted, could speak truthfully about such matters without having this knowledge.

Mr. Stewart, of New-Jersey-Have the gentlemen who appeared in behalf of the New-York company before this committee last week this information? General Swayne (facetiously)-You don't suppose they would make such an assertion if they had not this information, do you? (Laughter.) General Swayne next referred to Mr. Scrymser's

"sad experience of thirty years" in cable matters, adding, sarcastically, that if he himself had had He then reviewed in rapid detail some of the "experiences" of which Mr. Scrymser told the ommittee last week. He said, for example, that Mr. Serymser went to Cuba and made certain cable arrangements there, "only to find that he was dealing with a pack of scoundrels." Later he came into contact with another bad man, Sir John Pender. This was also unfortunate. Now Mr. Serymser says that, although Sir John is dead, he has sons who are as wicked as their father.

Dropping at this point his ironical tone, General Swayne asserted with some emphasis that so far as the Spanlards were concerned, if they could be heard from regarding this matter, a fresh verification of the trite maxim that there are two sides to every story might be received. So far as Sir John

tion of the trite maxim that there are two sides to every story might be received. So far as Sir John Pender was concerned, the speaker had never met him except on one occasion, but it was apparent that Mr. Scrymser knew him well.

Mr. Scrymser's reference to ex-Mayor Hewitt, to which General Swayne next adverted, furnished an opportunity to eulogize Mr. Hewitt in a graceful manner. He characterized him as a man of whom all New-Yorkers were proud. He was a member of the House of Representatives, and commanded its respect from every point of view. He had been connected with large business enterprises and had come out of each with an unblemished character. "It was reserved." continued General Swayne, with deep earnestness. "for Mr. Scrymser to proneunce that man publicly a liar here and in the Senate committee." He explained how he had tried to bring about a better understanding between Messrs. Scrymser and Hewitt, because, in his opinion, two men of their age ought not to quarrel, but he could not restrain the former. Now they do not speak, although they are neighbors. He next referred to the allegation that Mr. Hewitt had said that Sir John Pender had a large control of the New-Jersey Cable Company, owning stock in it to the amount of 1.000.00. The speaker had massertion. "I know," continued General Swayne, "if Mr. Hewitt said this, he said what was not true, for I know where every dollar for this company has been raised. If Mr. Hewitt told Mr. Berymser a lie that is their affair. The Pacific Cable Company has nothing to do with it."

Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee—Is your company free from foreign influence?

General Swayne, every concluded his argument with a brief reference to what he characterized as the

them.

General Swayne concluded his argument with a brief reference to what he characterized as the bugbear of foreign influence." He asserted that if Americans owned every dollar's worth of stock in both the Pacific cable companies, the probabilities were that within ten years the bulk of the stock would be held in London If a stockholder chould die, and his stock be sold, he said, it would

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be sold where money was most plentiful, and that was in London. There were two ways, he continued, of dealing with this situation. What could a company do if it was started under foreign influence? It could charge excessive rates or make a preferential business arrangement. Congress, on the other hand, had the power to stop these things. For this reason he regarded all talk of "foreign influence" as idle and irrelevant.

FRAMING A TARIFF BILL.

FIVE SCHEDULES HAVE BEEN CON-SIDERED.

WORK ON THE SUGAR SCHEDULE BEGUN-IM-PORTANT POINTS TO BE CONSIDERED-THE QUESTION OF RATES STILL OPEN-ALL

Washington, Jan. 26 .- The majority of the Committee on Ways and Means to-day began the con sideration of the sugar schedule, which is one of great importance in whatever aspect it may be viewed, and it is probable that the discussion and consideration of it will occupy several days. There are a number of important questions to be considered and settled before that of rates can be disposed of-first, as to whether the bounty provisions raw sugars placed on the free list; second, what differential rate of duty shall be imposed on refined sugar and on sugars upon which export bountles have been paid; third, whether specific rates shall be substituted for existing ad valorem and compound rates of duty, and so or..

Judging from expressions dropped by several members of the committee, it is not probable that the bounty provisions will be re-enacted or sugar restored to the free list. Conditions are different especially as to the revenue, from those which existed in 1800. The customs revenue from sugar for the year ended June 30, 1806, amounted to \$20,888,-312, or more than 19 per cent of the total amount of revenue from customs duties for that year. Even if the condition of the National Treasury warranted the restoration of sugar to the free list, it is doubtful if the re-enactment of the provisions of 1890 would be recommended by the majority of the committee. Domestic producers of sugar, while admitting that the bounty provisions greatly stimulated the industry, and saying that if assured of the stability of the bounty system for a term of fourteen years they would welcome its re-estab ishment, also say that, taking everything into consideration, the industry would probably thrive beter and enjoy safer and more certain prospects under a system of duties sufficient to protect it from unequal foreign competition.

The question of proper differential rates on refined sugars and on sugars imported from bounty-paying countries is one which offers a good many difficulties for solution. The actual cost of refining sugar in the United States as compared with European cost seems difficult to ascertaic. It also seems difficult to neasure with exactness the benefit, aside he differential duty, which the American refiner de-

measure with exaciness the benefit, aside from the differential duty, which the American refiner derives from the provisions of existing law, but several members of the committee are understood to be of the opinion that the total protection of the refiner exceeds three-tenths of a cent a pound. It is also understood that there are some indications of a difference of opinion among members of the committee as to whether it would be desirable to apply specific rates of duty in the sugar schedule, but the question will probably be settled in the affirmative without much difficulty of the committee have thus far devoted more or less time to the consideration of the following schedules: Chemicals, wines and liquors, cotton manufactures, slik and sugar. As one of the members remarked to-day, however, no rates of duty have yet been changed in any of the schedules which are not subject to further changes. The schedule of chemicals has probably received more attention than either of the others, but there are two important classes of items in that which have not vet been disposed of, and whatever rates are fixed in those two classes will affect rates on a considerable number of tems outside of them. The general average of rates in this schedule will probably be considerable below that of 1890, but an advance on that of 1894.

In the cotton schedule the more important changes will be those affecting classification, and no considerable increase of rates is expected, apart from that resulting from changes of classification, and no considerable increase of rates is expected, apart from that resulting from changes of classification and phraseology. The silk schedule will undergo pretty thorough revision, and members of the committee, it is understood, have virtually reached the conclusion already that it will be practicable to apply specific rates of duty in this schedule more generally even than was done in the revision of 1890. There is good reason to say that the average of rates in the schedule of wines and liquors will be

ANOTHER VETO OVERRULED.

THE HOUSE REPASSES A PENSION BILL WHICH THE PRESIDENT DISAPPROVED.

Washington, Jan. 26.-Another Presidential veto was repudiated by the House to-day. A bill to re-store Jonathan Scott, a veteran of the 5th Iowa Cavalry, to the pension roll, from which he had been dropped by the Bureau in 1894, at the rate of \$72 a month for total blindness, failed to receive Mr. Cleveland's approval. On the recommendation of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, the House, by a vote of 137 to 52, passed the bill over the veto. A bill was passed to pay \$462 to John McRae, a Deputy United States Marshal, for expenses incurred by him in 1859 in seizing and caring for curred by him in 1859 in seizing and caring for thirty-six members of the cargo of Africans landed by the ship Wanderer near Savannah, in an effort to evade the anti-slave-trade law, the thirty-six negroes being afterward returned to Africa.

Mr. Hitt (Rep., Ill.) reported the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, which was placed on the calendar.

The rest of the day was spent, in Committee of the Whole in consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill. There remained thirty of the eighty-one pages of the bill undisposed of when the committee rose and the House adjourned at 5:10 o'clock.

MONETARY CONFERENCE BILL UP.

MR. WOLCOTT'S MISSION TO EUROPE DISCUSSED IN THE SENATE.

Washington, Jan. 26.-In the Senate to-day Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) moved to proceed to the consideration of the bill to provide for the representation of the United States by commissioners at any International Monetary Conference hereafter to be

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.) made some jocular remarks on the subject of Senator Wolcott's mission as an envoy to Europe, and intimated that it was merely an effort of the Republican party to make the people believe that it was anxious to carry out the pledge made in the St. Louis platform in favor of international bimetallism. He said that there should be no objection to the passage of the bill, and that the fullest chance would be given to re-deem Republican promises, but that the attempt was doomed to certain failure. The Commission, he said, if appointed, would never come home, because it would never go abroad, and the Republican party, feeling that its pledges as to international party, feeling that its pledges as to international bimetallism had been carried out, would proceed to relieve the people by the addition of more taxes.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Utah) said that he would vote for the bill, although he considered it entirely too nebulous and lamentably weak in leaving to the new President discretion on a question concerning which he had before and during the campaign "preserved the silence of the seven sleepers combined".

Notice was given by Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.) of an amendment to the bill, making it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, one menth after the failure and adjournment of the Commission, to coin all gold and silver brought to the mint for the benefit of the depositors, the silver into standard silver dollars and the gold into gold crims.

The bill then went over, with notice from Mr. Chandler that he would endeavor to have speedy action on it.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Naval orders were issued to-day as follows: Commander W. W. Reisinger is ordered to the Portsmouth Navy Yard as ordnance officer February 8, and Ensign F. H. Schofield as assistant inspector of ordnance at Hartford, Conn., February 8. IN AND OUT OF CONGRESS! WANTED.

SENATOR FRYE DENIES A LABOR ASSO-CIATION CHARGE.

EXORBITANT TERMINAL CHARGES AT THIS PORT

DENT_MEETING OF THE NATION-

Washington, Jan. 23.—In the Senate to-day a positive denial was given by Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.) to the charge by labor associations that the effect of one of the bills recently reported from the Committee on Commerce and passed by the Senate would be the restoration of flogging in the merchant marine. On the contrary, he asserted that its effect would be to give greater security to the sailor against the brutality of any master or officer at sea.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to-day gave a hearing to representa-tives from New-York and of the milling interests of the West on the House bill providing for an amendment to the third section of the Interstate Commerce law, which was supposed to require every railroad to give equal facilities for the interchange of traffic to every railroad connecting with it, but which, as the Interstate Commerce Commission has frequently reported to Congress, has for this purpose been a dead letter. The bill under consideration was one which was drawn and submitted to Congress in 1894 by the Commission. A. G. Bufford opened the discussion, and Erastus Wiman followed with the statement that the Interstate Commerce law, as it existed, permitted the perpetuation of terminal charges in the harbor of New-York greater than existed elsewhere in the world. These terminal charges took on the shape of lighterage, or the cost of transfer from the car to the shipside or to storage, which amounted to three cents a hundred pounds, 50 cents a ton, or 318 for every thirty-ton car. This amounted in the aggregate to probably \$10,000,000 a year, a tribute not exacted in any rival port. So far as New-York was concerned, the effect of this amendment would be to achieve a wonderful result for the benefit of that city—namely, the creation in the harbor of New-York of a railroad terminal independent of railroads. Judge Patterson, of Tennessee, followed Mr. Wiman, and said that the question was not a local one affecting New-York alone, but was of the broadest character, and could be applied to a thousand junction points all over the country. To-morrow the case will be presented to the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. Erastus Wiman followed with the statement that

eet in this city to-morrow to select a successor to Professor G. Brown Goode as assistant secre tary of the Institution. The new appointee will also have charge of the National Museum, which

The President and Mrs. Cleveland were enterretary of State and Mrs. Olney, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Carlisle, the Attorney-General and Mrs. Harmon, the Postmaster-General and Mrs. Wilson, the Secretary of the Navy and Miss Herbert, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Francis and the Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Morton. and Mrs. Lamont. The other guests were the Sec-

The National Board of Trade began its twentyseventh annual meeting here to-day. Forty-one organizations were represented. The venerable president, Frederick Fraley, of Philadelphia, was unable to be present, and Secretary Tucker called the meeting to order. The programme of subjects to be acted upon embraces sixty-nine resolutions and recommendations, including especial reference to banking and bankruptey laws, a joint resolution for the appointment of an international monetary commission, a proposition to retire the greenbacks and to create a National clearing-house for banks. Ex-Governor Stanard, of St. Louis, presided at the first session, which was devoted largely to mapping out a programme and arranging the order in which the various subjects shall be considered. Frederick Fraley was re-elected president and W. R. Tucker secretary and treasurer. After adjournment the convention went in a body to the arbitration meeting at the Grand Opera House.

Committee on Indian Affairs, charged with the duty of investigating certain alleged frauds in connection with the Osage Indian funds, submitted a report to the Senate to-day. The frauds, he says, report to the Senate to-day. The frauds, he says, are so glaring, and yet so easy to remedy, that it is cause for surprise that the Interior Department has not given any attention to the matter. He asserts that in some instances personal violence has been used to obtain the Indian's check in payment of advances made. Congress, he thinks, should enact such legislation as will protect the Indians in their quarterly payments. The report charges the traders with extortion. Large sums, it is said, were raised by the licensed traders as "attorney fees" to be used to pay "for influence in securing the payments to the Indians."

The special committee of the House investigating the charges against Colonel Smith, governor of the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, Kan., held another meeting this morning. Colonel Smith further defended himself against the allegations of mismanagement, and General Nelson A. Miles, Commander of the Army, and Justice Brewer, of the Supreme Court of the United States, testified that, in their opinion, the Home was well managed.

A cable dispatch to the Navy Department announces the arrival of the battle-ship Oregon at Acapulco on Sunday, after a successful voyage of 1.850 miles without stop from San Francisco, whence she salled on January 16. An average speed of over eleven knots was maintained, which time naval experts consider excellent for the distance from a base of supplies, the vessel having been designed for coast defence solely, and therefore never expected to make long cruises. The Oregon has been joined by the flagship Philadelphia and the cruiser Alert at Acapule, and the three vessels will be drilled by Admiral Beardsiee. The flagship Olympia, of the Asiatic squadron, arrived at Hong Kong to-day, and the cruiser Raleigh is on her way from Tampa to Key West. 1,850 miles without stop from San Francisco, whence

Secretary Herbert announced to-day that he would send at least one warship to New-Orleans and another to Mobile on March , to be present at the Mardi Gras festivities. The vessels are not yet the Mardi Gras lestivities. The vessels are not yet selected, but the Newark and the Raleigh will probably be utilized for the purpose, the Dolphin and Vesuvius taking their places in fillbuster patrol duty. Work on the battle-ship Texas is being hurried to completion at New-York to enable the vessel to visit Galveston on February 18.

Neuse Elections Committee No. 1 to-day considered at some length the contested election case of Watson against Black, from the Xth Georgia District, but adjourned without reaching a conclusion, the members of the committee desiring further time in which to acquaint themselves with the evidence. The case will not be considered again until one week from to-day.



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CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS.

WHEN THEY REQUIRE SUBMISSION TO THE PRESIDENT.

IT DEPENDS ON THE MATTER, NOT THE FORM, OF THE RESOLUTION-A REPORT BY THE

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE. Washington, Jan. 26.-Under the direction of a esolution adopted in February last, the Senate Committee on the Judiciary to-day reported on report, which was drawn up by Senator Hill, says that it depends, not on the mere form of the reso tions, but upon whether they contain matte in its character and effect. If they do, they must otherwise, they need not be. In brief, the nature or substance of the resolution, and not its form

controls the question of its disposition.

After quoting the section of the Constitution bearing on the subject, the report says it will be observed that the terms of this section are very broad and sweeping, and on their face—especially under a narrow or technical construction—are suffielent to justify the contention that every resolution, whether joint or concurrent, or whatever may be its mere form (unless it relates to a question of adjournment), must be presented to the President concurrence of the two Houses is necessary. The precise question presented involves the construcnecessary," and these words relate more to the mere form of the "order, resolution or vote," as those pertaining to adjournment, would have to be presented to the President, as Congress consists of two Houses, and cannot act or speak as such without the joint or concurrent action or otherwise expressed consent of both bodies. A more acceptable construction would be that no "order, resolution or vote" need be presented to the President unless its object-matter is legislation, to which the Constitution expressly requires in the first instance the assent of both Housesmatter to which such assent is constitutionally the concurrence may be necessary" should be held the other provisions of the Constitution, and not to the mere form of the procedure; so that no not to the mere form of the procedure; so that no mere resolution—joint, concurrent or otherwise—need be presented to the President for his approval unless it relate to matter of legislation to which the Constitution requires the concurrence of both Houses of Congress and the approval of the President—in other words, unless such Congressional action be the exercise of "legislative powers" vested in Congress under the provisions of Section I, Article I.

A history is given of joint and concurrent resolutions through the various Congresses from the 1st to the present. With respect to concurrent resolutions, it is pointed out that for more than a hundred years they have been uniformly regarded

Ist to the present. With respect to concurrent resolutions, it is pointed out that for more than a hundred years they have been uniformly regarded by all departments of the Government as matters peculiarly within the province of Congress alone. They have never embraced legislative provisions proper, and have not been deemed to require Executive approval. This construction of the Constitution, acquiesced in for a century, must be deemed to be the true construction, with which no court will interfere.

In conclusion, it is held that the clause in the Constitution which declares that any order, resolution or vote must be presented to the President, to "which the concurrence of the Senate and House may be necessary" refers to the necessity occasioned by the requirement of the other provisions of the 'Constitution, whereby every exercise of "legislative powers" involves the concurrence of the two Houses; and every resolution not so requiring such concurrent action need not be presented to the President. The nature or substance of the resolution, and not its form, controls the question of its disposition.

GEN. CRAIGHILL TO RETIRE

HE WILL LEAVE ACTIVE SERVICE VOLUN-TARILY ON SATURDAY.

LONG AND EFFICIENT SERVICES OF THE CHIEF

DATES FOR HIS PLACE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE] Washington, Jan. 26.—General William Price Craighill, Chief of Engineers of the Army, will voluntarily retire from active service in the Army next Saturday. His decision to relinquish his important office at this time is due almost entirely to a desire for a short vacation, which he will imof a congenial character in civil life. He has been in active military service for forty-three years, and in all that time he has not had over six months' leave of absence. He will be sixty-four years of age on July 1, and would be subject to compulsory retirement on that date. Another statute, however, provides for the retirement of officers, who have served thirty years, on their own application, and it is this privilege of which Gen-eral Craighill will take advantage. To his friends he has said that he is good for several years more of hard work, and his chances of securing it, he thought, might be impaired should his record show

that he was retired for "age." General Craighill is a most efficient officer, and stands at the front of his profession in this country as a military and civil engineer. He was born on July 1, 1833, at Charlestown, W. Va. (then Virginia), and entered the Military Academy from that State on July 1, 1849. Four years later he was graduated No. 2 in a class of fifty-two members. Among his classmates were Generals Sheri-dan, Schoffeld, McPherson, Sooysmith and Vincent, on the Union side in the Civil War, and Generals Hood, Chambliss and Walker, of the Confederate Army. Appointed a second lieutenant of the Corps of Engineers, he has since passed through all the intermediate grades to be brigadiergeneral and Chief of Engineers, to which last office he was appointed by President Cleveland on May 10, 1895, succeeding General Thomas L. Casey. In the War of the Rebellion he received the brevets of lieutenant-colonel and colonel for meritorious service. At various times in the war he had charge of the fortifications of Washington, Baltimore, Hampton Roads, Charleston, Savannah,

AN ICE BRIDGE AT NIAGARA FALLS.
An ice bridge was formed in the gorge of the formation and Delaware River. He was a factor of the formation of

Wilson, Division Engineer of the Northeast Division, and in charge of public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia. The chances are thought to be strongly in favor of the latter. Besides being an emicient officer, Colonel Wilson is a personal friend of President Cleveland. They are the ranking officers in the Engineer Corps in the order named, and both have four years of active service ahead of them. Colonel Robert retires in May, 1901, and Colonel Wilson in October of the same year. Colonel George S. Gillespie, who stands No. 5 in the Corps, is said to be a formidable competitor for the appointment. He has been stationed in New-York City for many years, and has strong backing in that quarter, including Secretary Lamont. The appointment will probably be made next week, within a few days after the retirement of General Craighill.

EX-QUEEN LIL HOLDS COURT.

MANY VISITORS INTRODUCED TO "HER MAJESTY."

HER REPRESENTATIVE, MR. PALMER, THE CHIEF ACTOR IN A LITTLE COMEDY AT THE SHOREHAM-THE DEPOSED RULER RE-

CEIVES HER CALLERS WITH GRACE AND DIGNITY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 26.—The tradition, "Once a King, always a King," would lend serious dignity to the presence of the ex-Queen of Hawaii in this country if the management of her American tour so far as her visit in Washington is concerned was not suggestive of a little comedy in which Julius Palmer apparently is the chief actor. Mr. Palmer's inconsistencies provoke ludicrous situa Palmer's inconsistencies provoke indicrous stations and are frequently bewildering to people under a republican form of government. Not until to-day has Mr. Palmer permitted any member of the press to approach the ex-Queen, but ever since the arrival of the party on Saturday he has received all visitors and talked freely as her representative. sentative. Mr. Palmer at once gave out the reas-suring statement that the ex-Queen was travelling any official character-"just as any lady of leisure and means would travel who enjoyed sight-seeing therefore." said Mr. Palmer, "she would decline of ficial attentions, and claim, for the same reason

the privacy to which she felt entitled."

Mr. Palmer repeated the statement many time over, always smiling, never wearily, but none the less emphatically, until the propriety of regarding the ex-Queen as Mrs. Dominus impressed itself or his visitors. Yesterday, however, Mr. Palmer al most took their breath away by announcing tha 'Her Majesty, the Queen, would graciously receive the members of the press' to-day from 3 until o'clock. This quite upset the republican simplicity of those who had taken Mr. Palmer seriously, and thought only of the ex-Queen as Mrs. Domi lady in private life upon whom they had neither the right nor the wish to intrude. Altogether, i was a little bewildering, and naturally there was some curiosity and perhaps some anxiety as to how

forehand there could be no "interviews," as the political subjects. "For you know, as I have al dividual, a lady of leisure and means,"

ready stated, she is travelling only as a private individual, a lady of leisure and means," again repeated Mr. Palmer. This was awkward, for it was not at all clear why Mrs. Dominis should give a reception to members of the press. However, everybody asked went to the Shoreham, and at the door of the ex-Queen's parlor were met by Mr. Palmer, who escorted the visitors in and, bowing low to the ex-Queen, introduced each with the formal presentation to royalty: "Your Majesty, permit me to present —" naming the visitor.

If the truth must be told, few were prepared for the ceremony thrust so suddenly upon them by Mr. Palmer, whose experience, no doubt, made his part comparatively easy. The majority greeted the ex-Queen as they would Mrs. Cleveland or any lady in official or private life, though among a number of callers living at the Shoreham who came in during the reception three or four, notably the wife of a Southern Senator, made the "court courtesy." The ex-Queen was simply dressed in a gown of black brocade, with violet trimmings on the waist. Besides a jeweled pin, she wore a small bronze medal, presented to her this morning by the Scottish Rite Masons, in recognition of her husband, the late Mr. Dominis, who was a Mason of the highest degree.

Mrs. Dominis, as it would seem she herself desires to be called, received with a dignity and grace that charmed all who met her. Her dark, strong face lighted up with smiles, and she recalled with evident pleasure her former visit to Washington nine years ago. She was then Princess Lilliuckaiani, travelling in company with her sister-inlaw, Queen Kaplolani, wife of the reigning King Kalakaua, and they were on their way to England to attend the Queen's Jubilee. They spent a week in Washington, receiving much attention, and the Minister of Hawaii, the late Mr. Carter, and his wife gave a dinner and a reception in their honor. With all the eventful changes in her life, time has dealt kindly with the ex-Queen, who has changed but little since that visit, save that her hair

Of Hawaii she talked freely, avoiding, though without apparent intention, all reference to the political questions of her country. She does not, in face or bearing, seem to be in the least an unhappy woman, embittered by reverses and loss of power. But, on the contrary, the ex-Queen impresses one as content and accepting the situation. Her companion, Miss Kia Nahaokelena, is a pleasant-faced woman of thirty, who speaks English not so fluently as the ex-Queen, though quite easily. She has never been out of Hawaii before, and naturally is greatly interested in her travels. Both enjoyed Boston, and do not mind the cold weather, though always used to the mild climate of the "Paradise of the Pacific." Miss Nahaokelena asked visitors to-day to write their names in the ex-Queen's autograph album, which was on the small writing-desk at hand, saying that the ex-Queen would be greatly pleased by the favor. The stay of Liuokalani in Washington seems to be indefinite, but will without doubt extend over the inauguration. Now that she has called on President Cleveland, a visit "without political significance," Mr. Palmer says, it is altogether probable, in fact, quite certain, that the ex-Queen will neither be secluded nor mysterious, but will go about and enjoy herself-not as "Her Majesty," according to Mr. Palmer, but as Mrs. Dominis, according to her own sense of propriety and what is due to a lady in private life.

SENATOR GEORGE SLIGHTLY BETTER. Washington, Jan. 26.-Dr. Bernlann, the attend ing physician of Senator George, of Mississippi, reports his natient's condition as slightly improved to-night.

TURPIE FINISHES HIS CUBAN SPEECH. Washington, Jan. 26.-Senator Turple (Dem., Ind.) to-day resumed and brought to a conclusion the speech begun by him on Monday in favor of the recognition of Cuban independence. He did not, as was expected, attempt to pillory Secretary Olney for denying the right of Congress to recognize for denying the right of Congress to recognize new government or a new nation, but confined himself to the argument that Spain had falled and would fall to suppress the insurrection, and that it was the right and duty of Congress to recognize the independence of the Republic of Cuba.

At the conclusion of Mr. Turple's speech Mr. Hill's foint resolution as to the recognition of foreign government was taken from the table and placed on the calendar.

AN ICE BRIDGE AT NIAGARA FALLS. An ice bridge was formed in the gorge of the

A Remarkable Experience RUN DOWN BY BROADWAY CABLE-CAR AND

SEVERELY INJURED-SUFFERED AGONY FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS-WAS CURED BY ISHAM'S WATERS OF LIFE IN THREE WEEKS.

"Office Love Electric Traction Co.,
"No. 1 Broadway, New-York,
"January 20th, 1897. "Gentlemen:-It was my misfortune to be knocked down, 18 months ago, by a Broadway

cable-car. "Struck in the back, and thrown under an approaching car, I received injuries which developed a kidney complaint so severe that, until recently, I have not been free from pain an hour. They also brought on a severe attack of gravel.

They also brought on a severe attack of gravel.

"Two weeks ago a Boston friend wrote me that he had sent me a bottle of Isham's 'Waters of Life,' and suggested my trying it.

"At the time I was in agony; everything I would eat added to my pain, and I could sleep only brokenly and at long intervals.

"I begun with these waters on Monday, taking a glassful at one o'clock, another at three and still another at dinner time, and have since been entirely free from pain, having taken three bottles in all. I shall keep on drinking them, for their action upon the secretions has brought them to very nearly normal conditions.

"I truly believe that the claims that they will dissolve gall stones in four days, and will eliminate all causes of kidney complaint rest on absolute fact, and it is for this reason I send you, unsolicited, this certificate—that those suffering from like troubles may learn what the waters have done for me.

"Even the physician in charge of my case says that the effect of these waters upon me has been marvelous.' I now eat anything within reason; I sleep well, and I am absolutely free from all the troubles caused by the accident. (Signed.)

"WM. C. DUXBURY."

Major Duxbury, who has all the natural dis-

(Signed.) "WM. C. DUXBURY."

Major Duxbury, who has all the natural dislike to personal notoriety which most staid business men entertain, and who, therefore, in sending us the foregoing letter, shows a certain
heroism in yielding his private feelings to the
demands of suffering humanity, further proves
his devotion by giving us permission to say
that: If there are any who, after reading the
above carnest and ingenuous testimony, remain
Doubting Thomases, he will be glad to refer
them to gentlemen of the highest standing in
New-York, and also to his own physician.

Isham's California Water Co.,
Lincoln Building, I and 3 Union Sq.

NOTE—These waters will cure RHEUMA-

NOTE—These waters will cure RHEUMA-TISM and ECZEMA (and all skin diseases), as well as all other complaints—even BALDNESS—which result from the presence of calcareous deposits, with just the same certainty and dis-patch with which they cured Major Duxbury of KIDNEY COMPLAINT and GRAVEL.

The Peabody Medical Institute.

No. 4 Buifinch St. (Opp. Revere House), Boston



The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation. THE GOLD MEDAL ESSAY.

RADWAY'S PILLS

Dr. Radway & Co., New York.

It gives me great pleasure to voluntarily state that your Pills are much superior to others I have tried. Being greatly troubled with headache and costiveness. I find that they give me instant relief, which other Pills could not do.

2.530 North Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Corner Chairs-\$5.00. "The Sun" and "The Times," and was foreman of the latter paper for many years. Later he started a job printing office, from which he retired five years ago, after a business of thirty-five years' standing. While he had this office he printed "Turf, Field and Farm." He also bought "The Sunday Democrat," a religious weekly, which he published until he retired from business, when he sold it.

sold it.

Mr. La Faye was a member of the Press Club at one time, and he acted as war correspondent for the Associated Press in the late war. He married Miss Clara Ballou, of Woonsocket, R. I., more than fifty years ago. His widow and two married daughters survive him.

THE MONETARY SITUATION.

MOVEMENT TO REDUCE THE INTEREST ON COUN-TRY BANK BALANCES IN THIS CITY.

novement has been started among the New York banks to lower the rate of interest on balances kept with them by out of town banks. Two per cent has been allowed on the balances for some time but yesterday two leading banks, the National Park and the Importers and Traders', sent notices to their country correspondents that they would hereafter pay only 1½ per cent on balances. The New-York banks generally will doubtless fol-low their example at once. A few of the banks have been in the habit of cutting off interest entirely on balances above a certain point, so that when the country banks had a lot of idle money on hand they would not send it to New-York to draw interest ought not to have interest on more than their normal balances. There is not much profit in the country bank balances in the present state of the money market. The maximum rate for money on call is 2 per cent. Time money rates are 2 per cent for thirty and sixty days, and 3 per cent for five and six months. An informal agreement was entered into by the banks and trust companies six weeks ago to let out no money on call at less than 2 per cent. During the last two or three weeks so much call money has been loaned at 15 per cent by insurance companies, foreign houses and Stock Exchange houses that some of the parties to the 2 per cent agreement, notably trust companies, have withdrawn from it, and are lending money at 1½ per cent. All of the banks may have to follow suit. There is abundant reason for marking down the interest paid to the

country banks.

The tendency toward lower rates of interest is well illustrated by the course of the Government 4 per cent bonds of 1925, better known as the new 4 per cents. The quotation for these bonds yester-day was 123. The nighest price ever touched by

Thirty-two members of the Common Council of Philadelphia came to town yesterday on an investigation in connection with the possible running of steamers by the French Line from Philadelphia to Havre. There was some talk last July of such a Havre. There was some talk last July of such a line being started, and at a recent meeting of the Common Council a committee of thirty-two was appointed to come to New-York and to confer with the French Line on the subject. They were received by Agent Forget yesterday on the La Gastcopne, and talked over the matter. Mr. Forget sale how and talked over the matter. Mr. Forget sale haroad, and by the end of March pod die able about and by the end of March pod die able to say something definite about the Country when the Philadelphia in the afternoon. Repossibility of to say something definite about returned to Philadelphians visited the Board of Aldermen and were introduced to Mayor Strong.

FUNERAL OF GEORGE E. LA FAYE.

The funeral of George E. La Faye, who died on Sunday at his home. No. 62 East Eighty-sixthst, will be held there at 3 p. m. to-day. The burial will be in Woodlawn Cemetery to-morrow morning. Mr. La Faye had been a sufferer from asthma for years. This aliment was complicated about a month ago with Bright's disease.

George E. La Faye was the son of Edouard Pierre La Faye, who was born in Bordeaux, France, and came to this country when eighteen years old, and Eliza Easton La Faye, of Newport, R. I. He was born in this city of February Zi. R. R. He was born in this city of February Zi. R. R. He was born in this city of February Zi. R. I. He was born in this city of February Zi. R. I. He was born in this city of February Zi. R. I. He was born in this city of February Zi. R. I. He was born in this city of February Zi. R. I. He was born in this city of February Zi. R. I. He was born in this city of February Zi. R. I. He was born in this city of February Zi. R. I. He was born in this city of February Zi. R. I. He was born in this city of February Zi. R. I. He was born

Do you want a boy, a collector or a bookkeeper? You can find where the best help can be got by reading the little advertisements in the parrow columns.